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**The Costs of Pacifism**  
The civil war in Germany, which threatens to throw her into an abyss of anarchy, is part of the heavy price the world and Germany herself are paying for listening to the counsels of pacifism. We behold the latest addition to a bill whose sum is already great—which will grow larger unless there is a reversal of policy. Prayers should arise for a clearer light to shine in the dark minds of muddled statesmen, leading them to the apprehension of truths that will make us free and open the way to the reestablishment of a real peace.

Germany's internal troubles are directly traceable to the failure of the Allies to occupy the principal places of Germany—occupation for the double purpose of maintaining order and of securing the great ends for which the war was waged. Profound wisdom was behind the disregarded demand of our soldiers, "On to Berlin!" Our President, largely responsible for its rejection, assumed a weighty responsibility when he bent his ear to pacifist advice. The advance would have been of great benefit to Germany as well as to the world. It was too much to expect a country exhausted and disorganized by a war such as this one has been suddenly to alter long-established institutions and set up in a few days stable government. Average human nature is not capable of such a miraculous achievement. When Germany was defeated grave internal troubles were certain unless the Allied soldiers were present to preserve order. The German republic has had no fair chance.

The occupation was not only essential while the new machinery was being put in running order, but would have permitted a safe lifting of the blockade and a feeding of the German masses. As normal conditions, gradually restored, came to German areas evacuation would have occurred. Ignorant pacifism, lacking brains to adopt means to attain the ends it sought, has distilled its poison into controlling minds with frightful consequences. The war would have been over two years before it was had this country entered when the White Papers and Bernhardt revealed the German plan. It was as clear then as now that the world must round up and subdue a wild beast which was at large.

But pacifism confused many minds. The Henry Fords, misreading the plain demands of true humanitarianism, could not see gigantic wrong was afoot and that the only way to avoid complicity with it was to fight it. Adroit pamphleteers induced many to believe the war merely a struggle between imperialistic rivals, both about equally wrong. The President was so muddled, he said—a statement he has never formally withdrawn or apologized for—that if any one knew what the war was about he wished such a one would tell him. Then came the trying period, still with us, when the preachment was not to "crush" Germany—as if any one wished to crush Germany as such or to do more than to crush the civil Germany was doing—and the pinnacle of unwisdom was attained when the armistice was signed. Pacifism, continuing to impede, was strong enough to secure conditions which have led inevitably to more trouble.

Is the world never to see an end of the puerilities of pacifism? The crucifixion of France, the chaos of Prussia, the wounds of Russia, the misery of southern Europe, the disintegration of Germany—are not these a sufficient harvest? Can it not be seen that an unwillingness to face and act according to the instruction given by simple facts is the main obstacle to the creation of a league of peace? Is not the President aware that the criticism of the peace plan he is advocating is energized by a distrust of his tendency to listen to and act through men who have never seen the war? This fact was clearly enough shown in last November's election.

To occupy Germany now presents more difficulties than occupation did three months ago. But occupation is by no means unlikely. If events there show it is necessary let us hope the pacifists for once met a definite defeat. No at-

tention should be paid to objections which imply that the Allies are so skeptical of their own virtue as not to trust themselves to use their power justly.

**Kultur in Nebraska**  
Kultur dies hard, even in America. The necessity for some such measure as the Smith-Bankhead bill, providing for instruction in the English language of those who are illiterate or do not speak, read or write our language, is emphasized by the dispatch to The Tribune from Omaha telling of the activity of the German element in Nebraska. One town which had seven German-language churches before the war conducted services in English in obedience to the orders of the State Council of Defense, but immediately upon the disbanding of the council six of the churches resumed the use of German. The same conditions prevail throughout the state, in many instances the pastors resuming sermons in German in spite of the protests of the congregations, especially the younger members. One public school teacher reports that German is the only language spoken in nine-tenths of the homes in her district, with the result that children go to her school who do not know a word of English. In the neighboring states of Missouri and Kansas bills have been passed forbidding the use of any foreign language in elementary schools, but apparently Nebraska is a laggard in Americanization.

**Utility Charges and Contracts**  
The Court of Appeals recently handed down a gas rate decision which materially enlarges the power of the Public Service Commission to deal with public utility charges established by contract. The village of South Glens Falls gave a franchise to a gas company with the stipulation that for fifty years the company should furnish gas at \$1.25 a thousand cubic feet. In 1917 the company advanced the rate to \$1.60, because of increased cost of manufacture. The village appealed to the Public Service Commission of the Second District, which declined to annul the increase. On review in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the commission's action was reversed. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division. The highest court holds that regulations regarding rates which a municipality may impose when granting licenses or permission to use its streets do not constitute contracts beyond the inherent police power of the Legislature to modify in the public interest. "Reduction in rates," says the prevailing opinion, "seems to be generally recognized as a public benefit, and yet an increase may be equally so."

The court argues that a reasonable increase in rates in order to meet increased costs of production and operation is as much a benefit to the public as a reduction in rates when the charge is excessive. Its view is compressed into this dictum: "It is a bad political economist who thinks the public is always served best by that which is cheap." The court ruled that the Legislature had power to alter the South Glens Falls contract and that it had delegated that power to the Public Service Commission. In the Quinby case the court had previously held that the Legislature had not clearly enough delegated to the commission power to alter the street railroad fares in Rochester, fixed by contract between the city and the railroad companies. The Public Service Commission of the First District has expressed the opinion that it lacks the power to consider appeals for increased fares from the transportation companies of this city in cases where the fares have been limited by agreement with the municipality.

A bill is pending in the Legislature giving the commission the same authority to disregard existing contracts as was exercised by the Second District commission in the South Glens Falls case. Should that bill pass the local commission could consider any proposed fare increases on their merits. It is the function of the Public Service Commission to see that rates are reasonable. The public demands fair treatment. But it realizes that a permanent below-cost service is an economic impossibility.

**Dry to the North Pole**  
A liquorless North America, from Alaska to Mexico, is the forecast for next summer. Canada's last "wet" region, Quebec, becomes "dry" by provincial legislation on May 1. Already liquor has been ruled out of the other eight provinces, namely, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Since last April, under the war measures act, the importation, manufacture and inter-provincial transportation of intoxicating beverages have been forbidden everywhere in Canada except Quebec, where the act became effective on December 31, 1918. And even the sale of existing stocks of liquor is forbidden by local option in 1,097 Quebec communities. There remain only ninety "wet" towns, including Montreal, where liquor can legally be sold and shipped. These ninety oases are to continue only through March and April. From May 1 until one year after the signing of the treaty of world peace all Canada will be experiencing prohibition brought on as a war measure to prevent waste and increase national efficiency.

And after a year of peace, what? The status quo ante-bellum, of course, say the "wets." Not by a Jufuf, the "drys" reply. And the opposing forces are airing their arguments in page advertisements in Dominion newspapers. Meanwhile the government has no

more definite plan than to validate for still another year the existing order prohibiting brewing and distilling. In the interim it seems likely that the issue will be checked up to the voters at a Dominion-wide election after peace has been signed. "Wait till our soldiers get back" is a favorite "wet" argument in Canada as well as here in the States. And that is just what Canada is going to do. If the men of Ypres and Vimy Ridge, with their experience with Continental drinking, want liquor at home their voices will be heard at the polls when they return. In that respect prohibition in Canada, if it becomes permanent, may more clearly than our own represent the will of an entire people, including its fighting men.

**On the Good Ship Wabble**  
The undesirable who face deportation fear a life sentence on the ocean, a home-stead on the raging deep. We propose to put them out and they are not sure any one will let them in. As Ahasuerus of the billows, with no Eugene Sue to describe their miseries, they see themselves forever beating about the Cape of No Hope, their vessel a Flying Boatswain. If such is to be their unhappy fate these men of no land should be embarked on the good ship Wabble. This craft, it will be remembered, was a side-wheeler, which had lost one of her paddles. So she circled about the broad expanses in leisurely revolutions, with the helmsman using the rudder to hold as much as he could to a straight course. But why should the deported object to Trotskyland or why should the emperor of that land object to their arrival? Alas! no one, no matter how crazy, is crazy enough to want to go to Russia, and Russia's present rulers are not insane enough to welcome those who would go there.

**The New Armenia**  
Armenia is, of course, included in the "communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire" to which provisional recognition as independent states is to be given by Article XIX of the Society of Nations covenant. Armenia suffered more from Teuton frightfulness than Belgium did, or Northern France or Serbia. The Young Turk government, incited by German counsellors, constituted itself the executioner of the helpless Armenians. Talaat Pasha and his agents killed off about 800,000 Armenians. Six hundred thousand escaped to the Caucasus or were rescued when the Russian armies took Erzerum and Trebizond and advanced westward to Sivas. There were also before the war about 2,000,000 Armenians living in the districts across the Russian border.

The Armenian delegation now in Paris has presented to the peace conference territorial claims which would give the new Armenia a frontage on the Mediterranean as well as on the Black Sea. The Black Sea littoral is to run from a point east of Samsun to a point west of Batum. The former Russian districts of Kars and Ardahan are to be absorbed on the east. The southern boundary is to pass west from Mount Ararat, below Lake Van, through Diarbekir to Alexandretta. The Armenians claim the Mediterranean coast from Alexandretta to Mersina, whence the western boundary stretches north to the Black Sea. These are maximum demands. The peace conference will probably reduce them, so far as access to the Mediterranean is concerned. Probably a single southern port will meet Armenian needs. The case for Armenian nationality is overwhelming. This race has shown an amazing vitality. Submerged for centuries, it has retained its individuality and unity. No Turkish Sultan has ever succeeded in sitting on its coffin.

The Armenians have given their all to the cause of liberty. Unbroken in spirit by the hideous Turkish massacres, they fought to the end against the execution of the terms of Russia's surrender at Brest-Litovsk. They helped the British to hold Baku last summer. There are 25,000 Armenians still under arms in the Caucasus and 8,000 of them in Allenby's army. They have equalled the Serbians in indomitable resolution. They are clearly fit for self-determination. They will probably ask to have the United States appointed as their mandatory, if the mandatory scheme goes through, but it is almost certain our government will decline.

Did Germany rejoice at the news of the attempted assassination of Premier Clemenceau and order a medal of commemoration struck such as that which followed the sinking of the Lusitania? Germany did not. A dispatch from London giving German press comment on the shooting shows Germany is exceedingly sorry. Germany, apparently not bothering about the pains of Clemenceau, regrets an act, according to "Vorwärts," "by which national feeling in France will be further incited" against Germany.

**A Nomination**  
(From The Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger)  
Our nomination for secretary general of the league is Colonel Howe, viz:  
Wholly unquotable,  
Always unquotable,  
Secretly notable.  
Silence's spouse—  
Darkly inscrutable,  
Quite irrefutable,  
Nobly immutable,  
Edward M. House!

**Incentive to Wed**  
(From The Dallas News)  
A West Dallas widow says that the latest proposal she has received was from a local Bolshevik, who said if she would marry him before a Soviet government was set up he would save her from becoming the property of the state.

**The Conning Tower**  
The newspapers and magazines who say that prohibition will bring about a terrific and dangerous increase in the consumption of patent medicines could prevent that increase if they wanted to. The danger of non-advertised quack remedies is almost negligible. Prediction is a hazardous proceeding, but our forecast is to the effect that there will be more conventions held in April, May, and June than in the following six months of 1919.

**Bless Him!**  
A guy I like  
Is Eddie Rose;  
He says: "I've got  
To go." . . . And goes.  
As to the stories about extortionate charges by the French, it should be recalled that it takes all kinds of people to make up a nation. At times we paid what seemed unnecessarily high prices; and sometimes favors were done for us for which the French refused to accept any pay. And there, as Marshal Foch said to General Ludendorff, you are.

Though it mean that we may be the heaviest contributor, we are in favor of R. M. S.'s plan for the government to recoup the liquor taxes it is about to lose: a prompt and rigorous taxation of all prohibition jokes, wherever heard, printed, or otherwise promulgated. "How about," asks Edar, ignorant of the threatened tax, "the six best celery tonics?"

**Gotham Gleanings**  
—A fall of the white mantle descended Friday.  
—Maj. Kendall Banning was a pleasant caller Wednesday.  
—T. W. Wilson of Staunton, Va., is expected in Boston to-day.  
—Wally Eaton of Sheffield, Mass., dropped in Friday to swap views with ye ed.  
—Roger Straus is home from Siberia, where he was a soldier. Rog is glad to be back.  
—Grant Rice has got on long pants again and looks finely. Grant is with the N. Y. Tribune.  
—Sam Merwin, Jr., and John Merwin of Concord, Mass., are spending the wk. end in Gotham.  
—Ye ed. spent Washington's Birthday in Washington, D. C., which is pretty patriotic as things go.  
—Freddy Steele has risen from the worst pool player in the world to one who has few peers and fewer equals.  
—The Beach Haven Farm Association met yesterday at Charley Beck's place in N. J., ye scribe being a prominent absentee.  
—Miss Jobyna Howland left the cast of "A Little Journey" Saturday night and has no job now, so we won't mention her name until she gets one, as she only buys the paper when same is in, and she ought to economize.

As a Sub-Solar Novelty Seedy offers "The Vanishing Memorandum," which exists on desk as important memorandum. You read it and throw it in the trash basket; whereupon you forget part of it. On trying to recover it you find it has sunk to the bottom of the basket and covered itself with the morning paper, the contents of yesterday's ash tray and numerous other pieces of the same size, some of which are covered with glue or ink and all of which must be unscrambled and read before you find the right one.

And, take it from any columnist, the Vanishing Piece of Copy is not unlike that. 1st Endorsement: Approval Recommended. Sir: I claim a citation. During office hours yesterday, I was caught perusing The Conning Tower and was immediately hauled into my boss's sanctum. Quoth he: "If I ever catch you reading that during hours again, out you go." Replied I: "Sir, if I cannot read when I wish to, I have no further use for this position." He said "Get!" And in spite of the hostile influence I took my time about walking from the room. Do I not deserve a cross for bravery "under fire"? MARK H.

Though none of Lowell's forebears lived in Cambridge until the year he himself arrived in it, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all graduates of Harvard College. To his precocious childhood to have been born there must have seemed like coming home.—Boston Transcript.

**"What Does a Baby Think About?"**  
(THE MALICIOUS PROOFROOM  
From The Potville (Pa.) Republican)  
Mr. P. Ray McKinnon harmed all by his singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" with accompaniment by Miss Mary Muldowney.

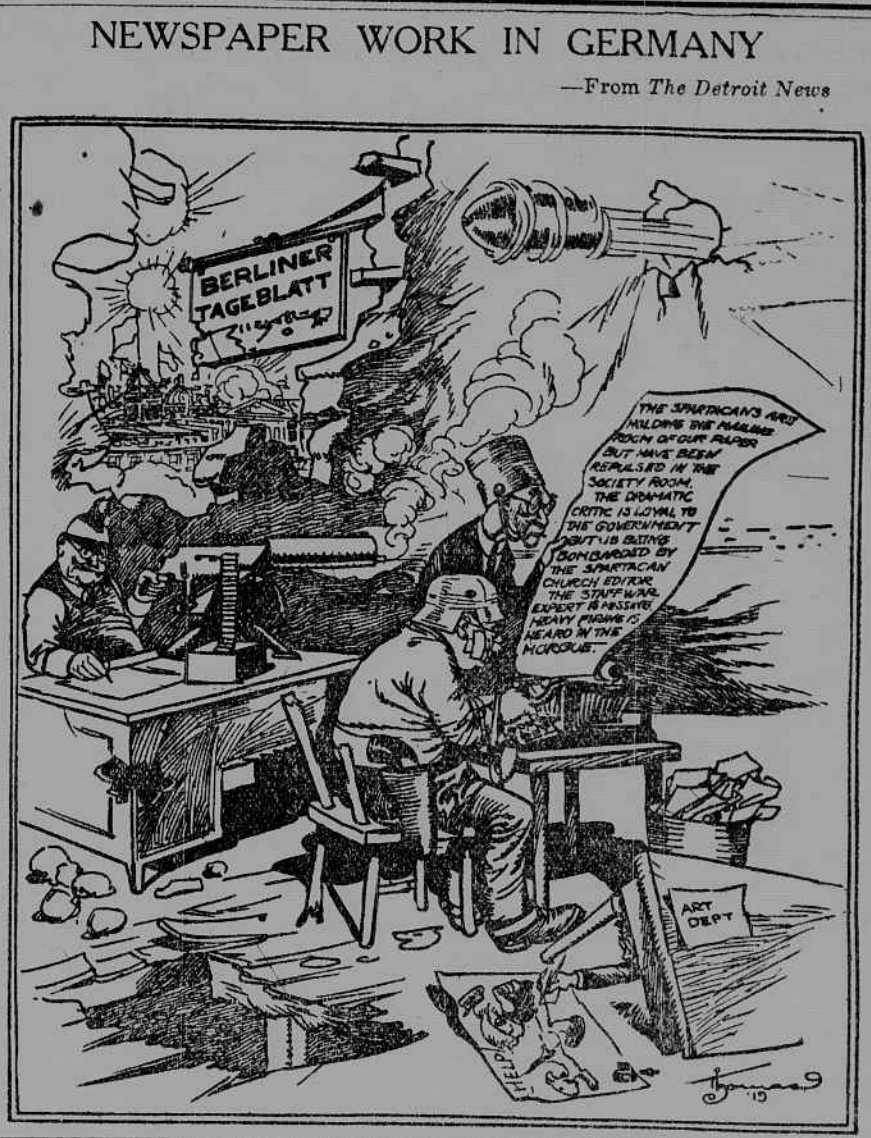
Whether Mr. Berger's attorney, Mr. Henry Cochems, is a good lawyer we are not prepared to assert. But old gentlemen will admit that when he played for Wisconsin about twenty years ago he was more or less footballist. We'll say he was.

Speaking of names, that is one of the diversions this department has decided to do without.

When Governor Allen had double pneumonia in France last summer, was he cured on account of the treatment he received in an army hospital or in spite of it?

According to General Traub, the charges made by the Governor of Kansas are pure allegory.

With the accent on the gory. F. P. A.



## Chaotic Mexico

By Norman Bridge  
(From an address before the Council on Foreign Relations.)

OUR chief words to-night ought to be constructive. We should try to help Mexico to the things she needs and deserves. But first we must know the facts if we can. It does not profit us to fool ourselves as to conditions, or for Mexicans to deceive themselves. And there are conflicting voices in the air as to conditions in Mexico. We know from a masterful statement of Secretary Lansing, addressed to Mexico some two years ago, that a long catalogue of outrages had been endured by our citizens, including many murders. The list of such killings has now reached five hundred or more. Months ago a great cry of starvation and nakedness came up from Mexico. Our Red Cross went down there with food and clothes, found the desolation, and began to relieve it. But Carranza soon told the Red Cross workers they were not needed, and they came home. But the desolation was there and has continued.

Now we have numerous reports from our own investigators of widespread starvation even in Mexico City, of prevalent disorders, robberies, outrages upon people, blackmail and graft by Mexican officials, and of six or seven small armies of counter-revolutionaries in different parts of the country, and in open hostility to the Carranza government. Mr. Creel's Rosy Views. Mr. Creel has for months been publishing in Mexico City a weekly branch of his daily bulletin of public war information under an act of our own Congress. It has been filled with little beside a rosate story of the great progress of the Mexican government toward normal conditions. Yet we know that in the very last month on five different railroads there were in eleven days some thirteen instances of bandit outrages of more or less destruction.

We have the indubitable proof that during the last year in a small area of the eastern littoral there occurred this list of outrages: Eighty robberies (many of them highway robberies) and of large sums of money; twenty-five men killed, mostly unarmed Americans; twenty men and women brutally maltreated (some of them in ways unprintable), and several men captured and held for ransom. There can be no question that the present Mexican government has planned and is trying to effectuate a wholesale confiscation of the property of foreigners, property acquired under law by purchase and lease, and that the United States, Holland and Great Britain have solemnly protested against this violation of international faith and usage. We know that thousands of the best and most brainy Mexicans are expropriated and fear death if they return home. There is no doubt Carranza is trying to bring about order, and with poor success. His people are tired and long for peace and security. Many of them see no outlook for these blessings as a permanency save by American intervention—a feeling they often voice in private to American friends—of course, never publicly. To the dominating 5 per cent of Mexicans this idea is abhorrent, and they mostly hate Americans.

There ought to be a better way to help than by intervention. What is that way? What are the things necessary for the Mexican government to do, and how can we help it to a laudable and possible success? The First Steps. Of course, the early steps are to establish order, put down opposing factions and protect life and property, stop the grafting of subordinates and conduct the government on business lines. Next, rehabilitate the railroads, now wrecked or on the verge of wreckage, and reestablish travel and business. Make it safe for men to plant and themselves reap and have their harvest, and not have it stolen by factional armies and bandits, or the government soldiers. But the government must be reformed before these things can be done—if they are to be done in a reasonable time or in an effective manner. The bondholders and other creditors ought to be willing to accept refunding at a lower interest, if security can be had. Claimants for damages ought to be willing to cut down their claims if there can be public order and opportunity to work. The government owes in interest alone

\$110,000,000 (United States money), and will need for a starter some two hundred millions (United States money), to rehabilitate the railroads and industries and to provide for pressing obligations. The United States and Great Britain can alone help if they will—no other people can, unless possibly Japan. The United States is the only one likely to help, and the help would not come from the American Treasury, but only from American capitalists, by and with the approval of our government in arrangement with that of Mexico. Can the conditions of such financing be met? One first condition would have to be the abandonment of all laws and decrees of confiscation of the property of foreigners acquired under law. Then the capitalists of America would, I believe, be ready to help renaissance if they could see any adequate security for money advanced and if they could be shown a substantial certainty that the money would be wisely spent for vital needs. Some such conditions would be absolutely indispensable to a helpful credit in money.

What material security can Mexico give? None such is in sight. The customs duties have already been largely mortgaged to the French to secure private loans. There is no property Mexico could sell or hypothecate, unless it be a part of her territory, and she is debarrd from doing this by two constitutions—or one constitution that is alleged to be an amendment to another. There is no other promising way except by some mutuality in the colossal job of financing and rehabilitation. I mean mutuality between the borrower and the lender: some joint functions in spending the money and collecting the income for payment—approved actively by the Mexican and the American governments.

**One Way Out**  
If Mexico should invite us to join with her in forming an international commission of our citizens and her own, to be empowered to supervise the expenditure of the money advanced and control the collection of money for the payment of the loans and interest, then the whole problem would be solved, and both peoples could be blessed if not happy. Nor is such a scheme impossible. It would depend on whether the two peoples have the more good sense, more adaptability to new and difficult problem, or the more pride of authority and the heroics of dignity.

Commercially we build houses, railroads and public works on the basis indicated, and feel no disparagement of dignity, and many times nations have given to such commissions tasks of perplexing sorts. Why not so renaissance a nation demoralized by years of interecine frightfulness, with millions of its helpless people praying for relief?

**A Time for Odd Jobs**  
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Since it appears that our railroad administration is going to neglect the great opportunity which it now has of helping to stabilize our national life by failing to make the great quantity of repairs, reconstructions and renewals which our railroad systems unquestionably need, thus relieving the unemployment which it is becoming progressively evident is going to trouble us all during the coming year, now why should not we all in our private capacities do our best to help out the situation by starting at once to make such repairs, alterations and improvements on our private properties as we have perhaps been deterred from making in the recent past by high prices and the patriotic duty of not taking laborers from those employments which were helpful in prosecuting the war? As a concrete case: If we feel that we shall have to paint our residence within a year or two, "why not now?" If we have been thinking of steam heat, why not order the radiators and boiler now? If it is a barn or a garage that we want, now is the time to start. And if this is a good thing for you and me as individuals to start, why not a crusade to get the whole neighborhood to do likewise? A. L. BAILEY. Cohocton, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1919.

**Neither League Nor Alliance**  
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon the firm stand The Tribune has taken on the subject of the proposed plan for a league of nations. I believe the position you have taken will be sustained by the Senate and by the American people as soon as the meaning of Mr. Wilson's proposed plan is understood. His plan is neither a league of nations in any proper sense of the word nor an offensive and defensive alliance. All of the authorities agree that in order to have an effective league of nations all of the nations must be in. Mr. Wilson entertained this view when he made his speech recently at Carlisle, England. The reason for this is that if only a part of the nations are included those who are left out will organize a combination in opposition. His plan is not an effective alliance, for the reason that it does not provide for the prompt application of force in the event an emergency arises. In my judgment the American people are in sympathy with France not only in her suffering but in her position at the peace conference. I believe at bottom England is also in sympathy with the French position. I do not believe the representatives of a single nation at the peace conference are in accord with the Wilson programme. The inequity of the whole move is that it thrusts into the background the severely practical and overwhelmingly imperative business of settling the issues of this war for the purpose of discussing a plan of doubtful efficacy at best, and which, if it is to be useful at all, must be a plant of slow growth. The Senate will probably reject the plan because of its restrictions upon our sovereignty in the matter of the limitation of armaments, the determination of when a state of war exists between this country and other nations, and the restriction upon the powers of Congress in the matter of regulating our commerce with foreign nations. Of course if we adopt this plan we will have to give up the Monroe Doctrine. This, together with the potential restrictions placed upon our sovereignty, is a serious matter, and I do not believe the American people are willing to make such a serious sacrifice for such little prospective gain. On the whole, I am sure they would prefer to leave the nation free and unshackled to act upon its own initiative in the field of international affairs. I will state further that I believe, should the proposition to form a sane league of nations be raised at the proper time and in the proper way, it would have a favorable reception in this country. Any step which has for its object and which tends to organize the public opinion and moral forces of the world, to give publicity to international agreements, and to clarify and disseminate a knowledge of principles of international law, will commend itself to the good judgment of all right-thinking people. It is obvious that Mr. Wilson by pushing his present programme is playing into the hands of Germany. L. R. WILFLEY. New York, Feb. 22, 1919.

**Socialism and Suffrage**  
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Referring in your issue of February 8 to the New Jersey Anti-Suffrage Association's open letter to Senator Frelinghousen, the National Woman Suffrage Association charges unfairness in the comparison of the Socialist vote for Governor in 1916 with that for Governor in 1918 with women voting, and contends that the comparison should have been between 1918 and the preceding year. The 1917 vote for Hillquit, 145,322 in New York City, was not a normal Socialist vote, and neither Hillquit himself nor "The New York Call," official Socialist organ, now claims that it was. "In 1917 it is admitted that the Socialist sentiment was abnormally swollen by extraordinary conditions," says "The New York Call" of January 1, 1919. It represented a sudden increase of 115,668 votes over the Socialist vote in 1916 in a city where the Naturalization Bureau figures show there are in round numbers 117,000 German-born men eligible to vote. Hillquit's campaign was conducted largely in German, and he repeatedly declared that the election of a Socialist Mayor in New York would be a "mandate to open immediate negotiations for peace." William English Walling, the loyal Socialist, said of the 1917 election: "The Socialists gained only where they were supported by Germans." Hillquit in "The New York Call" has admitted that the 1917 vote for Socialist candidates in New York was a pacifist vote—a protest against the war. In 1918 the war was practically over on Election Day. It was not only fair, it was mandatory, to compare the normal Socialist vote for Governor at the last two gubernatorial elections. The figures would have been larger had we quoted the Socialist vote for two women candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, who polled respectively 8,491 and 12,815 more votes in 1918 than the Socialist candidates for Governor, or had we taken the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, who received 16,861 more votes than the candidate for Governor, but we compared the 1916 vote for Governor with the 1918 vote for Governor by all parties. MRS. CARROLL P. BASSETT. President New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

**Endless Peace**  
To the Editor of The Tribune. The following item, taken from Plotz's "Epitome of History," may be of interest: "531-379. CHOSROES I. etc. "Peace with Rome (553). Rome paid 11,000 pounds of gold toward the fortifications of the Caucasus. 2. Darius retained its fortifications, but was not to be the Roman headquarters. 3. Reciprocal surrender of recent conquests. 4. ETERNAL friendship and alliance, whence this peace is known as the endless peace. It endured for seven years at the end of which time Chosroes, jealous of the great victories of Justinian in the west, listened to the prayers of the East Goths and declared war." FRANCES MORRIS.